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DATA ON YUGOSLAV AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY AND CLUBS

FOUR AIRCRAFT FACTORIES OPERATING -- Narodna Krila, No 5, May 50

The following aircraft factories are in operation in Yugoslavia: the "Ikarus," "Rogozarski," "Utva," and "Zmaj" factories.

In 1946, the "Ikerus" Factory constructed the prototype of the first Yugoslav aircraft. Later a series of Aero-2 trainer aircraft were . duced. Thus far, ten prototypes of aircraft have been constructed in Yugoslavia, all of which are now being produced serially.

The construction of the Prvi Maj aircraft was completed in April 1947.

In February 1940, successful tests were made to rebuild the Aero-2 trainer into the Aero-2f plane, to be used in agriculture.

Trainers were ordered in the USSR, but they have not arrived.

The following are some of the aircraft produced in Yugoslavia: the Aero-2H hydroplane, the 212 advanced trainer of the Yugoslav Air Force, and the 213 or Vihor aircraft. -- Engr Mario Stambuk

98 AERO CLUBS IN YUGOSLAVIA -- Narodna Krila, No 5, May 50

As of 15 April 1950, Yugoslavia had a total of 98 aviation clubs with an aggregate membership of 29,500.

Serbia had 36 aviation clubs with 11,000 members at the following locations: Bezdan, Sombor, Apatin, Subotica, Senta, St. Becej, Volosinovo, Zrenjanin, Novi Sad, Titel, Vrsac, Indjija, Ruma, Mitrovica, Zemun, Belgrade, Pancevo, Bela Crkva, Kovin, Pozarevac, Smederevska Palanka, Negotin, Lazarevac, Valjevo, Bor, Zajecar, Svetozarevo, Kragujevac, Titovo Uzice, Kosovska Mitrovica, Pristina, Cacak, Rankovicevo, Krusevac, and Nis.

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Croatia had 22 aviation clubs with 7,500 members at the following locations: Cakovac, Varazdin, Koprivnica, Bjelovar, Virovitica, Zagreb, Osijek, Borovo, Daruvar, Sisak, Karlovac, Duga Resa, Rijeka, Pozega, Slavonski Brod, Pula, Gospic, Zadar, Sibenik, Sinj, Split, and Dubrovnik.

Slovenia had 19 clubs with 3,500 members at the following locations: Jesenice, Gustanj, Maribor, Murska Sobota, Ptuj, Slovenska Bistrica, Celje, Velenje, Kranj, Trbovlje, Zagorje, Litostroj, Ljubljana, Idrija, Nova Gorica;, Ajdovcina, Postojna, Novo Mesto, and Kocevje.

Bosnia and Herzegovina had nine clubs with 4,000 members at the following locations: Bihac, Banja Luka, Doboj, Brcko, Tuzla, Zenica, Sarajevo, Mostar, and Nevesinje.

Macedonia had nine clubs with 2,500 members at the following locations: Kumanovo, Ekopljc, Stip, Titov Veles, Prilep, Bitolj, Resan, Ohrid, and Struga.

Montenegro had three clubs with 1,000 members at the following locations: Niksic, Ivangrad, and Titograd.

At the end of 1949, Yugoslavia had 62 aviation clubs with 20,000 members.

According to the latest reports, Yugoslavia has 104 aviation clubs with 40,000 members.

NEW AIR ROUTE OPEN -- Borba, No 162, 9 Jul 50

On 6 July the Belgrade-Pula airline was opened for commercial traffic. The planes will make the trip three times a week, returning the same day, with stops in Zagreb. This is the tenth domestic airline to be opened in Yugoslavia. Yugoslav commercial planes at present cover about 4,000 kilometers and transport 500 passengers per day.

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